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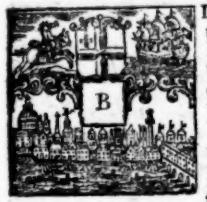
Conclusion of *the History of* BLANCHE: *Or, the enchanting Effects of* Eloquence *and* soft Language.



BLANCHE and the *Fairy* then enter'd into Conversation. DULCICULA could not cease to admire with herself the *Sweetness* and other fine Qualities, which she saw united with so much *Beauty*. This Admiration produced a good Effect: The *Fairy* had a *Staff* in her Hand, upon which she seem'd to lean: But it was in Fact her *enchanted Wand*, with which she performed all the Prodigies of her Art. She touched BLANCHE with this Wand, as by Accident, and conferr'd on her the *Gift* to be every Day more *sweet*, more *amiable*, and more *beneficent*, than before; and also to have the *finest Voice* in the World. Immediately then she went out of the Chamber of her *fair Patient*, accompanied by the Woman who looked after her.

Of her she enquired concerning ALICE, and found that this *Lady Joan* was not less *coquettish*, than she was *ugly* and *ill-natur'd*: That as she always *dress'd* with the utmost Splendor, and acted a thousand *Grimaces* and *Contorsions* to give herself Charms, the People every where called her, by Way of Irony, ALICE *the Beauty*: And farther, that on a thousand Occasions, when any young Woman was seen to give herself *affected and impertinent Airs*, they said proverbially, she almost outshines the *beautiful* ALICE.

The *Fairy*, thus informed, met alone in the Court her of whom she had heard so *fine a Description*. She came near to her, and in the most obliging Manner said, 'MISS, Pray be so kind to tell me which is the 'Back Way out of this House.'

ALICE answer'd with Indignation, 'What does the 'old *dreaming Drone* mean, that she comes to trouble me 'with her idle impertinent Questions?'

DULCICULA, without replying, walked away behind ALICE, and letting fall her *Wand*, without seeming Design, against her, she gave the Blessing of being always more and more *passionate, disagreeable*, and *malefcent*. This, indeed, was only to *secure to her* the Possession of Qualities she had before: In consequence of which, she fell into such a Fury about the *Fall of the Wand*, that she was going to beat the poor *Country-looking Woman*; and tho' she forbore from *Blows*, she vented herself in a Torrent of the most *vulgar Billingsgate*. The *Fairy*, having done her Business, retired without minding what she utter'd.

BLANCHE, who no longer felt her acute Pains since the Application of the *enchanted Balm*, ruminated over in her Mind the Adventure of the Wood. The noble Mein and agreeable Manners of the *Hunter* presented themselves in lively Colours to her Imagination, and she conceited that in all the *Romances* she had ever read, she had met with nothing more wonderful than this Incident. She was in much Anxiety to know who this *Hunter* should be: But all her Anxiety was merely from Motives of *Curiosity* and *Respect*; it would injure a *young Virgin*, such as BLANCHE, to think she had any *other Sentiments*.

As to the *Prince*, we may be allowed to say that He was entirely *devoted to Love*. What DULCICULA had told him of BLANCHE'S *Merit* did but the more blow up his *Flame*, and he was so transported, that, if it had not been for Fear of the *Duke* his Father, he had set out instantly in Quest of the *lovely Sufferer*, and brought her in Triumph to the Palace: But he was obliged to moderate his Transports, not without having recourse to a thousand *Expedients* to divert his Thoughts.

Just at the End of *twenty Hours* BLANCHE found herself perfectly recovered; and it was not many Days after before her pitiless *Step-Mother* sent her again to the *Fountain* for Water. At the Instant that she was going to dip it, she saw a Lady coming towards her, who was more distinguish'd by the Grandure of her *Air* and the Graces of her *Person*, than by all the Ornaments of her *Dress*, tho' these were equally *magnificent* and *gallant*. When she came near, 'Favour me, said she, *my pretty Maid*, with a little Water to drink.'

'I am very much *ashamed* Madam, answer'd BLANCHE 'agreeably, that I have nothing to give it you in but 'this coarse *wooden Pail*, which is very unhandy for the 'Purpose.' At the same time she stooped over the Spring, rinsed her Bucket with great Care, and most gracefully presented the *limpid Draught*. The Lady, having drank, thank'd her civilly; and finding her *Manners* so amiable, presently engaged her in other *Conversation*. She question'd her upon a great Variety of agreeable and delicate Subjects, which put the fair BLANCHE into no *Confusion*. She answer'd with such a Mixture of *Wit, Sweetness*, and *Politeness*, that she finished the Charm of Admiration.

My Readers, I am sure, begin to suspect that this *Lady* was also a *Fairy*; but they can hardly surmise that her Name was NATIVE ELOQUENCE, which, for the greater Grace, she used in *Latin*, calling herself ELOQUENTIA NATIVA. She it was that, penetrated with the Speech and Behaviour of BLANCHE, resolved *magnificently* to repay the *small Pleasure* she had received from her fair Hands in so charming a Manner. The *sage Fairy* clap'd her Hand upon the Damsel's Head, and convey'd this extraordinary Gift; That whenever she finished a Period in Discourse, *Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies*, and *Emeralds* should shower down from her Mouth. Having done, she took her Leave of the *lovely Maid*, who return'd peaceably to her Father's House with her Pail of Water.

No sooner was she seen by her *Step-Mother*, but the Tyranness demanded in a severe Tone, what had kept her again so long at the Fountain. BLANCHE answer'd, 'It was the Arrival of the most *charming Lady* I ever 'saw.' At these Words a glittering Shower of *Pearls* and *Jewels* rattled down upon the Pavement.

'*Hey day!* what do I see here?' cries the *Marchioness*. BLANCHE, with great Elegance and Ingenuity, related to her the whole Adventure, and the Substance of the Conversation that had passed between her and the *amiable Stranger*. Every compleat Sentence in her Relation, were it ever so *short*, furnish'd a more precious *Shower* than that which conquer'd DANAE. All the Family crouded about, to pick up what fell from the Lips of BLANCHE; even she herself could not forbear: And from this Time, tho' she was free from the least Tincture of *Avarice*, she accustomed herself to speak in a *short expressive Stile*, which made her Riches come the more abundantly. It is impossible to describe the Joy of the *Marquis* her Father, and therefore we chuse to say nothing of the Matter.

The *Marchioness*, equally surprised and confounded, resolved the next Day to send her *own Daughter* to the some Fountain; flattering herself, that she also would meet with the *unknown Lady*, and receive from her the same Favours as BLANCHE. It was in those Days as at present: Few People did themselves Justice; but every one was for *soliciting Graces* without *deserving* them. The Mother told her Design to ALICE, who, being now more *brutal* than ever, impertinently answer'd, That *she* was much obliged to her for the good Office, but she might do it herself for what *she* cared. The Mother declared *absolutely*, that it should be as she ordered, and that it was for her *Good* she sent her to the Fountain. Whereupon ALICE, after a thousand *foolish, vulgar*, and *industrious* Expressions, prepared herself to obey.

She dress'd herself with as much Care as if she had been going to a *Ball*, took the most valuable *golden Vessel* belonging to the Family, and in this pompous Equipage went to *fetch Water*. ELOQUENTIA NATIVA was in Effect at the Fountain: The *sage Fairy*, who had lately discovered this fine *Solitude*, took great Delight in being there; but this Day she walked in the Form of an agreeable *Country Lass*, whose *simple Air* and *rural Habit* she had copied to Perfection. ELOQUENCE is not less beautiful in a *plain Dress* than in all her most *brilliant Ornaments*: On the contrary, when she dresses herself with the least *Affectation*, it diminishes her *native Charms*.

ALICE was sitting upon the Fountain's Brink, and the *pretty Peasant*, who had made herself thirsty with walking long, came up to her. The vulgar Mind of our *Financier's Daughter* was struck with nothing but *rich Dress*, and to that alone she paid such *clownish Respect* as she was capable of shewing: She regarded the feigned *Country Wench* therefore with great Contempt, and would not so much as honour her with a *Nod of the Head*, tho' ELOQUENCE had made her a most *profound Reverence*. The *Fairy*, however, would not be repulsed, but making another *Courtesy*, 'Miss, said she, do me the Favour to 'let me dip a little Water with your Flaggon; for I 'am very thirsty.'

'What would the *Puss* have? answer'd ALICE all 'in a Rage: I think this is every Body's *watering Place*: 'You must have *Gold too*, must you, to dip your *Owl's* 'Beak in? Begone *Beast*, shew me your *Back*, and if 'you are *adry* go and drink in our *Cow-trough*.'

'You are very *Smart*, Miss, replied the *Fairy*: What 'Affront have I given you to *merit* this Usage?' ALICE then starting up, and clapping her Hands to her Sides in the Manner of your *profess'd Scolds*, she bawls out with all her Strength. 'What! You would *argue* too, 'would you, *dirty insignificant Slut*? Who *taught you* to 'talk to *me*, ha! Let me advise you not to *split my Ears*, '*Hussey*, with your Nonsense, for fear I should *split your* 'Skull whenever I see you come by our Door.'

The *sage Fairy*, full of Indignation at the Creature's Brutality, resolved to *punish* her that Moment, and in such a Manner as might perpetuate the *horrid Remembrance* of her *Scurrility*. She gave her a Push with the End of her *Wand* that threw her down, and at the same time imposed on her this *Gift* by Way of Punishment; That at every Word she spoke, *Toads, Serpents, Spiders*, and all other *vile Animals* that make Mankind *shudder*, should crawl out of her Mouth. Away then went ELOQUENCE, and left ALICE full of Fury against her.

This *miserable Girl*, having waited long for the *brilliant Lady* whose Favours she expected, and perceiving that she waited in vain, at last grew *weary*, and set out on her Way home. Her Mother burned with *Impatience* to see her again, and the Moment she perceived her coming at a Distance, ran with all her Speed to meet the *good Fortune*. 'Well, my Dear, says she, have you had a '*lucky Meeting*?' 'A Meeting, *aye*, answer'd ALICE; 'you had great Occasion, indeed, to make a *Water-car-'rier of me!*' At these Words a Stream came forth, clogged with *Snakes, Toads*, and other *venomous Animals*.

'Where didst thou get *this*? Wretch as thou art!' cried the Mother. ALICE endeavour'd to answer, but was impeded by another Deluge of *filthy Beasts*. She went with her Mother into the House, where every one soon perceived, that ALICE'S *fine Gift* was a Disease without *Remedy*. In short, it was impossible to avoid the utmost Aversion for this *worthless Person*, and even *her Mother* could not bear her in her Presence.

In the mean time the *Prince*, who was very attentive to whatever regarded BLANCHE, heard of the *happy Gift* she had received from a *Fairy*; and as he knew the Power and Generosity of ELOQUENTIA NATIVA, who was also one of his *Godmothers*, he suspected it must be *she* that had wrought this Miracle. Under Pretence of being a Witness of it, he discover'd a great Desire to have BLANCHE brought to *Court*, and applied himself to ELOQUENTIA to go in Search of this *fair Damsel*, of whom such *Wonders* had been related.

'Do you know, says the *Fairy* with a Smile, that it 'is I who have *worked them*?' 'No, answers the *Prince*, 'but I give you a *thousand Thanks* for the Favour, having an ardent Passion for that *young Beauty*.' 'You 'know, replies the *Fairy*, with what Zeal I am always 'ready to oblige *you*; but you ought not to thank me 'upon this Occasion: I knew nothing of the Interest 'you took in BLANCHE'S *Felicity*, and therefore *your 'Service* had no Share in what I have done *for her*: I 'have been charmed with the *polite Sweetness* of that a-'miable Maid; her Conversation is all *admirable*; no-

'thing equals the *happy Turn* of her Expreſſions, which 'made me determine that *Pearls* and *Jewels* ſhould drop 'from her Mouth, to mark the *Brilliancy* and *Softneſs* 'that diſtinguiſh all her *Words*.' The *Prince* was charmed to hear the Eloquence of BLANCHE applauded by this *Fairy*, whoſe *Taſte* and *Talents* he eſteemed infinitely beyond thoſe of the *Fairy* RHETORICK.

ELOQUENTIA NATIVA, leaving her *Goſſon*, went to the Caſtle where BLANCHE's *Father* inhabited. It was beſieged by an incredible Number of People, whom the *Jewels* that ſhower'd continually from the *Fair one's Lips* drew together. Not the Periods of MURRAY, fine as they are, could attract ſuch an Aſſembly as the *Laconic Sentences* of BLANCHE. It was certainly a more agreeable Spectacle to ſee *precious Stones* iſſue from the pretty little Mouth of ſo amiable a *young Lady*, than to behold the *Lightening* flaſh from the wide Throat of the *Thundering Orator*, whoſe Speeches were ſo crouded of old in *Athens*.

To the great Regret of the *Mob* that ſurrounded BLANCHE, ELOQUENTIA took her into her own *Chariot*, and carried her off to *Court*. Here the *Prince* teſtified to her all the Tranſports of his Affection. BLANCHE was now not inſenſible of a like *Tenderneſs*; and, as the *happy Gift* which this fair Perſon enjoy'd render'd her *richer* than the firſt Princeſſes of the Univerſe, the Prince eſpouſed her with the Applauſe of the *Duke* his Father, and of all the *People* in his Dominions.

The Father of BLANCHE, who could have no Addition to his Joy, came into *great Credit* at Court, and ſuffer'd no longer from the Caprices of his *Wife*, who did not dare to *chagrin him* after the Elevation of his *Daughter*. The envious ALICE, whom the good Fortune of BLANCHE was alone ſufficient to drive to *Deſpair*, had the further Mortification to ſee that neither her *Mother*, nor any *other Perſon* living, could bear her Company. She quitted in Wrath the Houſe of *this Mother*, and ſtrolled about from *Province* to *Province*, where ſhe was the Averſion of even the *meaneſt of her own Sex*, and where ſhe ſuffered, unpitied, all the Extremes of *Neceſſity*. At laſt, after having worn out Nature, ſhe died miſerably at the *Corner of a Thicket*, while BLANCHE lived in Splendor. The *Felicity* of this Princeſs continued with her *Life*, which was very *long*; and her *Deſtiny*, compared with that of ALICE, proves what I advanced at the Beginning of this Narrative; That,

'Tis better to uſe *gentle Speech*,
Than by Inheritance be rich.

To conclude; I repeat it, that there is nothing more *incredible* in this Story, than in many of the Hiſtories we have from *antient Greece*. Is it not as juſtifiable to ſay that *Pearls* and *Rubies* proceeded from the Mouth of BLANCHE, to ſignify the Effects of *ſoft Eloquence*, as to deſcribe *that of* PERICLES by *Lightening* or *Thunderbolts*? Why then may not the *Gaulic Tales* be put in Competition with the *Grecian*, ſince the *Fairies* have certainly as much Right to *work Miracles* as the *Deities of Paganiſm*?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Faro, Sept. 1. We have Advice from Gibraltar, that ſeven Men of War, of the Breſt Squadron, paſs'd through the Streights the 21ſt of laſt Month, and were follow'd two Days after by two other large Ships of the ſame Squadron; but as there was a thick Fog when they paſſed by, it is uncertain whether there might not be more of them. We have ſince learn'd that thoſe Ships have join'd the Spaniſh Squadron at Cathagena.

The 23d of the ſame Month ſeven more French Men of War were ſeen off Lagos, and diſappear'd the next Day. In all Appearance they cruize near Cape St. Vincent, waiting for the Treaſure from the Havanna.

Lisbon, Sept. 14. Admiral Balchen's Squadron came to an Anchor the 9th Inſtant off the Rock. The next Day Vice Admiral Schryver came into the Harbour with three Dutch Men of War, being part of the ſaid Squadron, in order to take in Water and other Neceſſaries; after which he is to go back to the Engliſh Squadron. All the Tranſports that were here, with the Princeſs Louiſa Man of War, ſet ſail the 12th Inſtant, in order to join Admiral Balchen, who, 'tis thought, will convoy them to Port Mahon.

Leghorn, Sept. 19. The Engliſh Fleet, which ſtaid here a few Days, put to Sea again the 12th Inſtant, after having taken in what Proviſions it wanted, and been join'd by the Men of War that were at Fiumicino: It has ſteer'd Weſtward, and, we hear, is going to Port Mahon, where it is to be reinforced by 12 Ships of the Line.

Rome, Sept. 19. It ſeems the Diſpoſitions made by the Spaniards and Neapolitans, as if they were going to decamp and return towards the Frontiers of Naples, were only a Feint to deceive the Auſtrians, and induce them to retreat likewiſe, that they might have an Opportunity to fall upon their Rear Guard: But the latter having kept cloſe in their Poſts at Nemi, Cenſalo and Fayola, the Spaniards have made no Motion ſince. In all Appearance they will ſtay a little longer in their Poſition, notwithſtanding they undergo great Hardſhips for want of Water. They are bringing more Troops from Naples to reinforce their Army.

Geneva, Sept. 30. According to good Advices from the Camp before Coni, there was ſtill a third Part of the Town not inveſted; ſo the Beſieged received whatever Quantities of Proviſions and Ammunition they wanted. The 18th at Night the Garriſon made another Sally on the Spaniards, which the latter ſuſtain'd with great Reſolution, and ſo it turn'd to little Advantage to the Beſieged. The 20th and 21ſt the Beſiegers Fire was exceeding briſk, and the Night following they made themſelves Maſters of two Redoubts, from whence the Beſieged had hitherto defended themſelves with great Advantage. We alſo hear that the King of Sardinia was making Diſpoſitions to relieve the Town, having already cauſed Part of his Van-Guard to advance to Buſca and Villafallet, between the Mayra and the Surat.

Ratisbon, Oct. 1. Prince Charles of Lorrain arriv'd the 27th of laſt Month at the Auſtrian Camp in Bohemia, and Count Traun immediately reſign'd the Command to him. The Army was to begin its March the next Day, and advance towards the Pruſſians. General Bathiani is coming to join the Grand Army with his Corps, after which Junction it will conſiſt of 66,372 Men, including the Corps under General Feſtititz. The Pruſſians continue to extend themſelves in Bohemia: After ſeizing upon Piſeck and Frauenberg, they marched to Budweis, which was garriſoned by a few Battalions of Militia, who evacuated the Place at the Sight of the Enemy. It is confirmed that the Auſtrian Troops, that were in the Upper Palatinate, are gone to join Prince Charles's Army, and the Garriſon of Amberg too along with them.

Berlin, Oct. 2. Letters from the Army in Bohemia, near Tabor, of the 25th of laſt Month ſay, that Lieutenant General Naſſau having inveſted that Town, the Auſtrian Garriſon, which conſiſted of 2000 Men, ſurrender'd by Capitulation, and obtain'd Leave to retire wherever they pleaſed. This is a very important Poſt.

Francfort, Oct. 4. The Emperor's Departure, which was though to be ſuſpended, will take Place forthwith, the Magiſtrates of this City being requir'd to keep 250 Horſes in Readineſs for his Imperial Majeſty's Service. It is ſaid he will go directly to Denkerſpiel. The Elector Palatine arriv'd here Yeſterday *incog.* under the Name of the Count de Ravenſtein.

Sixty Squadrons are to be ſent forthwith from Marſhal Coigny's Army, in order to reinforce Count Seckendorff, as the French have no Occaſion for much Cavalry at the Siege of Fribourg.

P. S. An Expreſs is juſt arrived from the Veldt Marſhal Count Seckendorff, and 'tis reported that he has brought Advice, that his Imperial Majeſty's Troops have taken Donawerth, together with the Bridge which the Auſtrians had there on the Danube.

Courtray, Oct. 4. Capt. Merick, of the Regiment of Piedmont, and Captain Fitz Patrick, of the Regiment of Bulkeley, Iriſh, having been detached with 300 Men, both French and Iriſh, attacked and defeated, on the 29th of laſt Month, a Detachment of 400 Engliſh and Hanoverians, 123 of whom were taken Priſoners, and have ſince been brought into this Place. Theſe two Captains, in Conjunction with Lieutenant Grace, defeated the Engliſh Detachment near Lannoy, as was lately mention'd: They have alſo gain'd ſome other Advantages over the Enemy, and done them a great deal of Miſchief by their Incurſions.

From the Camp of the Allies at Elzeghem, Oct. 4.

The 30th of laſt Month a grand Council of War was held at Count Maurice of Naſſau's, at Tournay, wherein it was reſolved that the Army ſhould advance towards Courtray: Purſuant to this Reſolution the Troops decamp'd the next Day, filing off in four Columns; and we heard on the Route, that the French had retreated behind Courtray: Whereupon the Army came and encamp'd at Helchin, where the Head Quarters were fix'd, and this Day we advanced as far as Elzeghem, which is but a League diſtant from Courtray. As there is a very great Scarcity of Forage in theſe Parts, it is thought we muſt quickly decamp again. In the mean time we have thrown ſeveral Bridges acroſs the Scheld and ſent the heavy Baggage to Eſkenaſſe beyond that, River over-againſt our Camp.

Bruſſels, Oct. 5. Count Koniglegg-Erps viſited a few Days ago all the Fortifications of this City, and order'd all the Trees to be cut down within half a League of it, and all the Gardens on the Glacis to be grubbed up and levelled. Mr. Burriſh, the Britiſh Miniſter, has juſt declared, that the Ruſſian Court has not only granted his Britannick Majeſty the Succour of 12,000 Men ſtipulated by Treaties, but that ſhe will alſo furniſh the like Number of Troops to the Queen of Hungary.

Hague, Oct. 4. We have no certain Account that the Neutrality between the Courts of Vienna and Naples is renew'd. As for the Diſpoſitions of the Court of Dreſden, it ſeems the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, wants to know the Subject of the Commiſſion of Count Weitzel, whom the Emperor is ſending to Grodno, before he takes any definitive Reſolution.

Paris, Oct. 2. 'Tis ſaid that the King is going to let out all the great Employments, as was practiſed in the Reign of Louis XIV. which will immediately produce a Sum of 40,000,000 of Livres.

IRELAND.

New-Roſs, Sept. 18, This Day arriv'd here the Hon. James Anneſley and Daniel M'Kercher, Eſqrs. and the other Gentlemen of their Company in their Way to Dunmain: It was no ſooner known in Town that they were in their Way hither than above a hundred Horſemen went to meet them ſix Miles out of Town; they were met about a Mile from the Town by all the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children, to the Number of four or five Thouſand, with Garlands, Muſick, Dancing, Bonfires along the Road, and other Demonſtrations of Joy. In this Manner they enter'd the Town, which rung all over with the repeated Acclamations of the Populace; notwithſtanding a certain Peer, and his Emiſſaries, had come to this Town the Night before, in Order to overawe the People. After about an Hour's Stay at Roſs they proceeded to Dunmain, the Place of Mr. Anneſley's Birth, where all the Inhabitants of the Country, to the Number of three or four Thouſand, were aſſembled a Quarter of a Mile from the Houſe to receive them; there were Garlands, and a long Dance, compos'd of two hundred young Men and Women, all neatly dreſs'd, with Cockades, and Knots of Ribbands the Colour of the Angleſey Livery; and in the Evening there were Bonfires in all the Villages round Dunmain.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 24. We hear from Berwick, that no leſs than eight Perſons of conſiderable Note are ſeiz'd and carried to Morpeth Gaol, for holding a treaſonable Correſpondence with the French Privateer on that Coaſt, whoſe chief Intention was it ſeems to procure a Cargo of Wool, which theſe unhappy Perſons, won by Love of Gain, actually ſhipp'd on board Part of, and were detected in tranſporting the reſt.

We are told that eight Sailors who had been preſs'd from on board one of the Ships now in Leith Road, fell on the following very ſingular Contrivance to recover their Liberty; one of them was an excellent Swimmer, who concerted with the other ſeven, that when it grew duſkiſh he ſhould ſlip down the Man of War's Side into the Sea, the others were immediately to give the Alarm, that one of the Men had fallen over-board; the Stratagem took; for he was no ſooner plung'd, than they call'd out, and got the Boat to preſerve his Life; as they were the readieſt to jump into the Yawl, and as it was preſum'd no Time could be loſt, little Notice was taken, the whole Attention of the reſt being fix'd, if there was a Poſſibility by this Means to ſave the Life of a Man whom they imagin'd juſt about to periſh: The Fellow in the Water drew them off by Degrees, 'till they were almoſt without reach of the Guns, when they took him on board, and got ſafe to the Fife Side. The Pinnace purſued them, but to no Purpoſe.

LONDON.

We hear that a Petition is intended to be preſented for opening a new Correſpondence with France, which in Subſtance is as follows:

THAT the ſtopping the Packets to and from Dover to Calais, will be a conſiderable Detriment to the Trading Part of this Nation, as it may be a Means of giving other Trading Countries an Opportunity of receiving earlier Advices from their Correſpondents in Italy than your Petitioners poſſibly can, unleſs a free Communication be left open thro' France.

Your Petitioners alſo repreſent, that in the laſt War with France the Dutch never ſtopt their Mails, judging, that if they obſtructed the former free Intercourſe, other Nations improve the Opportunity; from whence your Petitioners have great Reaſon to believe they will ſtill purſue the ſame Maxim, even in the Caſe of an open Rupture, and then their Country, being the only Paſſage left open and free, will neceſſarily gain an Ad-

vantage over us in Point of Trade, as its flouriſhing greatly depends upon early and ſecure Advices.

Your Petitioners have received Aſſurances, that the Court of France have on their Side given proper Orders for permitting the Communication as before.

They therefore pray your Grace to lay theſe Conſiderations before his Majeſty, and pray that he will be graciouſly pleas'd to grant a free Paſſage for the Packet Boat to and from Dover to Calais, in the like Manner as they have gone ſince the Declaration of War.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Moſt of the ſubſtantial Merchants and Traders of London, apprehending a new Correſpondence with France would at this Juncture be a national Prejudice, intend, as we are inform'd, to preſent a Counter-Petition, which is in Subſtance as follows:

THAT the Petitioners are ſenſible the Time is elaps'd according to the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utretcht, for the ceaſing Correſpondence with France, the two Nations being at open Rupture, and the Petitioners have taken their Meaſures accordingly.

That the French having, as the Petitioners are inform'd, ſignify'd by their Proclamation at Calais, their Deſire that the Packet-Boats between that Place and Dover ſhould be continued as uſual; and the Petitioners being inform'd that an Application hath, or is likely to be made to your Grace for that Purpoſe, the Petitioners beg Leave to offer their Reaſons againſt the ſame, viz.

That the French Nation would never have propoſed to renew the Correſpondence between us, unleſs they perceived a manifeſt Benefit to ariſe from it, and the Petitioners apprehend they will have a very great Advantage over us, if this Overture from them ſhould be comply'd with, particularly by being enabled to receive the moſt early Intelligence from their Spies here, and our publick Papers in relation to our Men of War, Privateers, Merchantmen and Convoys, from whence the Petitioners ſeveral Trades muſt inevitably ſuffer more than if the Correſpondence be cloſed; which Advantages the Petitioners cannot receive from the French, it being notorious, that on their Side none of their Subjects dare give us any kind of Intelligence of the leaſt Importance.

That the Petitioners are of Opinion, the Example in the laſt War of the Dutch continuing a Correſpondence with France, ought to be no Rule for the Government of the Engliſh at preſent, becauſe the Dutch might be carrying on all that Time a very beneficial Trade with France, which is not the Caſe of the Engliſh, for it is ſenſibly felt here, that we pay the French Nation ſeveral hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling yearly, upon the Balance of Trade.

That in the Opinion of the Petitioners, the Correſpondence to and from Italy can't be in the leaſt prejudiced by the ſtopping of the Correſpondence to France; few or no Merchants, except Foreigners, at preſent truſt their Letters through France, and the Way of Holland and Flanders is as expeditious, and frequently made Uſe of in Time of Peace; and the Petitioners beg Leave to ſubmit it to Conſideration, whether the Publication of renewing a Correſpondence at this Time with France, may not Occaſion an Apprehenſion in the Publick, that an Accommodation between the two Nations is near a Concluſion, which your Petitioners imagine will very near, if not totally extinguiſh the Spirit of fitting out Privateers, which hath hitherto been highly advantagious to the Nation, not only in protecting our own Trade, but by the annoying that of the Enemy.

The Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that a Repreſentation may be made to his Majeſty as their moſt humble Petition, that the Correſpondence with France may continue cloſ'd.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Preparations are making at St. James's for the Reception of his Majeſty and the Royal Family on the 27th Inſtant.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Capt. John Arnot to be a Captain of a Company in Col. Fowke's Regiment at Gibraltar.

We hear that a Regiment of Foot is order'd to be embark'd as ſoon as poſſible for the Iſland of Jamaica.

Tueſday the Lords of the Admiralty order'd the Shares of the St. Joſeph, taken at the Commencement of the War with Spain, by his Majeſty's Ships the Oxford, Canterbury, and Cheſter, to be paid the Captors forthwith.

Tueſday was held at the Town Court-Houſe near Weſtminſter-Hall, a Court Leet for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, and alſo a Burgeſs Court before Hugh Watſon, Eſq; Deputy Steward, and the Burgeſſes of Weſtminſter, when a Letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, was read, requiring in his Majeſty's Name, that proper Orders ſhould be given to the ſeveral Officers belonging to the Court Leet and Court of Burgeſſes to concur with his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, in uſing their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent Robberies and Diſorders within the ſaid City and Liberty, and thereupon a Charge was given to the Leet Jury on this Occaſion; and it was reſolv'd by the Court, that the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants ſhould meet his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace from Time to Time, and aſſiſt them in this Service, in Obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Commands; and the Deputy Steward was deſir'd to acquaint the Chairman of the Quarter-Seſſions therewith.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight Alderman Bernard, and Alderman Pennant were ſworn in Sheriffs of this City and County of Middleſex, for the Year enſuing, at Guildhall.

Laſt Saturday came on the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing, when Alderman Marſhall and Alderman Hoare were return'd to the Court of Aldermen, who choſe the former: After the Declaration, he made a very handſome Speech from the Huſtings; which was follow'd by another from the preſent Lord Mayor, both which were receiv'd with great Applauſe by the whole Hall.

We hear that the Lord Mayor elect has appointed the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of St. Mary Hill, to be his Chaplain during his Mayoralty.

His Grace the Duke of Chandos has appointed the Rev. Mr. Nath, Vicar of Sutton in Eerks, to be one of his Chaplains.

On Monday laſt came on the Election for Fellows at Trinity-College, Cambridge. There were three Vacancies, and four Candidates; when, after a long Struggle and Conteſt, the following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the ſaid College, viz. Mr. Harling, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Pigott.

Tueſday the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe appointed Mr. Harriſon a Supervisor of the Exciſe for Colcheſter Diſtrict, in the room of Mr. Wilkinſon, deceas'd.

The ſame Day Meſſ. Hall, Hewitt, and Leeſon, Land-Carriage Officers, ſeiz'd, at Camberwell in Surrey, four Butts of fine Spaniſh Wine, lately landed at Brighthelmſtone in Suſſex, which was convey'd to the Cuſtom-Houſe.

Laſt Saturday John Jeſſe, Eſq; was married to Miſs Eſther Wood, eldeſt Daughter of Chriſtopher Wood, of Norton, in the County of Stafford, Eſq;

Laſt Week died at Cheſter, the Lady Dowager Bunbury, only Siſter to Sir Thomas Hanmer, ſome time Speaker to the Houſe of Commons, and Mother of Sir William Bunbury, Bart.

Laſt Monday died, at his Houſe in Smithfield, Mr. Maſters, an eminent Ironmonger; who was ſome time ſince drank to for Sheriff of this City.

Laſt Week the Hon. Col. Charles Ingram, Colonel of a Company in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, Brother to the Lord Viſcount Irwin, and Member of Parliament for Horſham in Suſſex, had the Misfortune to break his Leg as he was on Guard at Kenſington, where he now lies under Care of the Surgeons.

Monday Morning early a young Man, ſuppos'd to be a Hatter, was found in the River near Iſlington; he was ſtabb'd in two Places, but who were the Actors of this Barbarity is not yet known.

Monday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body of the Glaſs-Grinder, who had one of his Legs broke, and was otherwiſe cruelly uſed by a Beadle and Conſtable in St. Giles's, laſt Week, of which he afterwards died. The Jury brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder againſt the above, with another Perſon, who was taken on Sunday Night laſt.

Thurſday ſe'nnight John Richardſon was committed to the Poultry Compter, for aſſaulting and ſtopping Mr. Edward Grimſton, of Mansfield-ſtreet, Whitechapel, Hoſier, about 12 o'Clock the Night before, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and drawing a Hanger upon him, and attempting twice to ſtab him.

Thurſday ſe'nnight laſt a numerous Preſs-Gang, belonging to one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, went to the Fountain Alehouſe in Roſemary-Lane, where they preſs'd two or three Men that were ſitting in the Houſe, and occaſion'd ſome Diſturbance, which the Landlord reſenting, they ſtruck at him, and gave him ſeveral very dangerous Wounds; and 'tis ſaid wounded ſome others, and when they went away ſwore Revenge againſt the Houſe: Accordingly next Morning they went again, ſearch'd all the Houſe for the Landlord, vowing to deſtroy him, which occaſion'd a great Number of People to aſſemble, in order to defend him. The Commanding Officer of the Tower Guard being inform'd of this Diſturbance, immediately order'd a Party of Soldiers, under the Command of a Subaltern Officer, to march to the Place and ſeize the Sailors, and all Perſons concern'd in making this Riot, in order to prevent its dangerous Conſequences; but juſt as they enter'd Roſemary-Lane they met the Sailors, who drew up againſt them, brandiſh'd their Cutlaſſes, and bid them Defiance; on this the Officer commanded his Men to fix their Bayonets, and preſent their Muſkets, which put the Gang to flight; and ſoon after Nine of them were taken and carried to the Tower, who were afterwards ſent, under a ſtrong Guard, through the City to New-Priſon.

Laſt Saturday Night, about Eight o'Clock, Mr. Wilſon, a Ship-builder at Rotherhithe, was attack'd by a Gang of Ruffians at Briſtow Cauſeway, who pull'd him off his Horſe and rob'd him of thirty Guineas.

Laſt Sunday Night, between Seven and Eight o'Clock, Mr. Cartey, a Lawyer, in his return home to his Houſe in the Old Baily, was attack'd in Weſt-Smithfield by two luſty Men, who ſeiz'd him by each Arm, and held him up, whilſt a little Boy took his Watch out of his Pocket.

Tueſday Night was committed to Newgate Serjeant Hackett, belonging to the Guards, for the Murder of Serjeant Wagget in Weſtminſter, a few Days ago; in the Diſpute Hackett ſuddenly drew his Sword, and ran the other ſeven Inches into the Belly, of which Wound he languiſh'd ſome Days, and then died.

Laſt Saturday William Dunn was committed to Newgate by Thomas Quarrill, Eſq; he being charg'd on the Oaths of two Perſons with committing divers Felonies and Burglaries in the Pariſh of St. Mary Whitechapel, and other Places in the County of Middleſex.——He is an old and audacious Offender, and 'tis thought has been concern'd in many Villanies lately perpetrated in the Neighbourhood where he was taken.

Laſt Monday Night Mr. Clark, a Coal-Merchant at Rotherhithe, was attack'd by three Fellows arm'd with Swords, and Crape over their Faces, at Feckham-Gap, who rob'd him of 10 l. 6 s.

On Saturday laſt Samuel Paine, Dennis Sullivan and John Donnovan, were removed, by Habeas Corpus, from the Marſhalſea Priſon, Southwark, to Newgate. They were ſome Time ago committed to the Marſhalſea by Sir Henry Penrice, for Piracy, in confining Capt. Cooper, Commander of the Ship Prince of Denmark (on board of which they were Sailors) to his Cabin, and rowing away with the Long-Boat belonging to the ſaid Ship, as ſhe was riding at Anchor in the Downs.——They endeavour'd (with three of their Confederates) to make their Eſcape from the Marſhalſea; but were prevented by the Vigilance of the Turnkeys.

Monday in the Afternoon Richard Lee, otherwiſe Country Dick, was committed to Newgate by Sir Thomas De Veil, Knt. Thomas Burdas, and William Jones, Eſqrs. for aſſaulting William Pryce, in the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Jonn's, in Croſs-Lane, St Giles's, and taking from him his Money, and ſeveral Things of Value. This Lad, who is not eighteen Years of Age, is a moſt audacious young Robber, and belongs to a Gang of Money-droppers and Gamblers, and has been in Newgate, New-Priſon, and almoſt every Gaol, in and about London. He was guarded by forty Soldiers, with Mr. Carne, the High Conſtable for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, Mr. Gray, the Conſtable of Drury-lane Theatre, and ſeveral other Conſtables. He had the Aſſurance, when he came from St. Martin's Veſtry, where the Juſtices who committed him were ſitting, to tell the Commanding Officer of the Guards, that if his Gang were appriz'd of his Commitment, he ſhould not go to Newgate. When he came to the Lodge at Newgate, and Mr. Wilcox, the Turnkey, was going to Double-Iron him, he ſaid, *Tommy, you know I am an old Cuſtomer, uſe me well, for I'm juſt come out of a Salivation.*—A Fellow who Mr. Gray took laſt Friday Night, and who is now in New-Priſon, has made himſelf an Evidence againſt Country Dick, and ſeveral other notorious Thieves and Street-Robbers.

Monday upwards of 70 Tranſports, who were confin'd in York Caſtle, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Horſham, Chelmsford, and other Country Gaols, were brought to Town in Waggons, and lodg'd in the New Gaol, Southwark. And

Tueſday Morning the above Tranſports, with the Felons from Newgate, were convey'd from that Gaol to Black-Friars, and put into a cloſe Lighter, which carried them on board a Veſſel belonging to Andrew Read, Eſq; Merchant, bound to Rappahannock River in Virginia. Amongſt the Tranſports from Newgate are Robert Rocket and Charles Cleaver, condemn'd for robbing Capt. Pidgeon; Margaret Stanſbury, who kept the Blood Bowl Houſe in Hanging-Sword Alley in Fleet-Street; and Robert Fuller, for ſhooting at Mr. Francis Baily on the Highway, near Uxbridge, who are all to be tranſported for 14 Years; and Anne Terry for the Murder of her Baſtard Child, who is to be tranſported for the Term of her natural Life. Of the Newgate Tranſports, there were only 17 Men and 31 Women; and

it is very remarkable, that in the whole Draught of Transports, which consists of 118, there are 85 Females, and but seven of them more than 18 Years of Age.

We hear that a Party of the Foot-Guards will patrole in the Strand, and other Parts of the City and Liberty of Westminster, in the Night-time, in order to prevent Robberies for the future, which have been too frequently committed.

We are assur'd that Application will be made to Parliament the ensuing Session, for the Renewal and Amendment of the Black Act; and to make it Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, for any Person to shoot off a Gun or Pistol (whether or not they appear'd disguis'd) with an Intent to kill. This Act was made in the 9th Year of his late Majesty's Reign, and was, in the 10th Year of his present Majesty, continu'd to the first of last September (1744) when it expir'd.

Yesterday Morning John M'Avoy, Luke Riley, Thomas Wright, Thomas Lonny, William Cox, and Sarah Cox, were executed at Tyburn. The Sheriffs Officers had new Broad-Swords, which they carry'd drawn to the Place of Execution, the better to defend themselves, in case any Attempt made to rescue the Prisoners, and a Party of the Foot Guards likewise attended.

The Terrible Privateer of Liverpool, Capt. Cooke, has taken a French Ship of 120 Tons, bound from Marseilles to Cadiz and Nantz, and carried her into Cork the 16th Instant: This Ship is laden with Oil, Brandy, Wine, and Drugs.

The Edward, M'Carty, from Plymouth for Lisbon, is taken and carried into Bilboa.

The Anne, Salkeld, from Oporto for Whitehaven, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Expedition, Tolmie, from Hambourg for Dungeran in Skey, was taken the 19th of last Month by a French Privateer of three Carriage and four Swivel Guns, and 80 Men. This Privateer had five Ransomers on board, of which Number the Capt. Dunbar of Montrose, and Capt. Gardner of Aberdeen, who were taken at the Back of the Ness. The Amount of the Ransom'd is about 700 l.

The Edward, White, from Koningsberg, was taken on Wednesday last, about 15 Leagues from Flamborough Head, by a French Dogger Privateer, and ransom'd for 900 l. and is since got into Scarborough.

The Joseph, Cam, from Dantzick for Hull, is missing, and 'tis fear'd she is taken by the above Privateer.

The Fame, Capt. Cunmyns, and the Winchelsea, Capt. Garrald, with their Tender, sail'd from Madeira the 12th of August on a Cruize.

Extract of a Letter from Cowes, Sept. 29.

'This Morning came in the Cæsar Privateer, Capt. 'North, who took last Tuesday a Martinico Ship, 'bound to Rochel, in Latitude 43. 10. and Long. 4. 45. 'On Thursday Morning the Privateer Shipp'd a Sea, 'which carried away her Main-mast and Mizen-top-'mast, wash'd over-board several of her Guns, and 'did her much Damage besides, insomuch that they 'expected to be all lost, she having six Foot Water in 'her Hold; but very fortunately they sav'd all their 'Men, notwithstanding several of them had been 'wash'd over-board. Her Prize is not yet arriv'd, but 'is expected in every Hour.'

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 28.

'On Wednesday Night we had the highest Tide 'here that was ever known, attended with a violent 'Gale of Wind. It has done a great deal of Damage 'here and in the Western Ports, having not only 'spoiled and damaged great Quantities of Goods that 'lay in Cellars, but also wash'd away Houses and Sea-'Banks, and staved a great many Fishing-Boats. It 'was generally thought impossible for the Light-House 'upon the Edistone to stand it; but it has been seen 'this Day by many People from our Hills. It has 'broke down a House that was the chief Security of 'our Bason or Pool, in which all the Ships are general-'ly unloaded. Several Ships were drove from the Posts 'to which they were fasten'd, and their Cables broke, 'as if they had been Packthread. In short, the Storm 'was beyond any thing ever yet seen here: The Boats 'floated upon our Keys and about the Streets. The 'Height of the Storm was about Eight o'Clock. The 'Shipping in the Harbour has suffer'd but very little 'Damage. The Wind was at South, and South and by 'East.

BANKRUPTS.

Gabriel Tomkins, of Frantfield in the County of Sussex, Dealer and Chapman.

John Jones, of the City of Bristol, Deal Merchant.

Henry Hutchinson, late of London, Merchant.

Francis Woodmass, late of Morpeth in the County of Northumberland, Mercer and Draper.

This Day is publish'd,

NUMBER II. Of the third Volume of

THE HARLEIAN MISCELLANY: or, A Collection of scarce, curious and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, as well in Manuscript as in Print, found in the late Earl of Oxford's Library.

CONTAINING,

I. A Continuation of the Arraignment, &c. of Robert Drewrie a Popish Priest.

II. Love-Letters from K. Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn. And two Letters from Anne Boleyn to Cardinal Wolsey, with her last to Henry VIII.

III. The Petition and Information of Sir Lewis Stukeley, Vice-Admiral of Devon, touching his own Behaviour, in the Charge committed unto him, for the Bringing up of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the scandalous Aspersions cast upon him for the same.

IV. A Chronological Catalogue of the Princes Electors Palatine of the Rhine, that have been of the House of Bavaria unto this Day; together with their Succession and Lives.

V. Gowries Conspiracy attempted against King James I. at St. Johnstoun's, on August 5, 1600.

Interspers'd with Historical, Political, and Critical Notes.

N. B. The Proprietor of this Work, having been advised, by many judicious Gentlemen, who are his Subscribers, to publish at the End of every Weekly Miscellany, a full and exact Catalogue of the most considerable Pamphlets in the Harleian Library; with some short Account, as Occasion shall offer, of their Characters, Contents, &c. as well to manifest the great Variety of Curiosities therein, little known to many Readers; as because such a Catalogue was never before attempted; the very Titles whereof will be useful in many other Respects; but principally, to gratify his Subscribers with an Opportunity of being their own Chusers, and recommending any of them to Publication in the said Work: Whereby many choice Pieces, which have never been sold separately, under five, ten, twenty Shillings, and more, will, besides others in every Number, be sold as usual for One Shilling.

Printed for, and sold by T. Osborne, in Gray's-Inn; Mr. Robinson in Ludgate-Street, Mrs. Cooper in Pater-noster-Row, Mrs. Nutt at the Royal Exchange, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Bickerton, and Mrs. Dodd, at Temple-Bar; and at Mrs. Amey's, at Charing-Cross.

Those Gentlemen who have not yet taken in this Work, may begin with No. I. of the first Volume, and go on progressively.

NEW EDITIONS *of* BOOKS *lately printed for* A. MILLAR, *opposite to* Katharine-Street *in the* Strand.

1. A Complete COLLECTION of the WORKS of the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; printed from the best Editions; with considerable Improvements and Additions from his original Manuscripts. To which is prefix'd, A new Account of his Life, partly from Memoirs drawn up by Himself. Together with his Effigies curiously engraven from an Original Painting in the Possession of Dr. Mead; and a complete Index. 5 Vols. Folio.

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N. B. There are a few of the above six Books printed on a superfine Writing Paper.

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12. The Britannic Constitution; or, The Fundamental Form of Government in Britain. In which many important Original Powers and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are exhibited. By R. Atcherly, Esq;

13. The English Works of Sir Henry Spelman, relating to the Laws and Antiquities of England; of the Admiral Jurisdiction and the Officers thereof. To which is prefix'd the Life of the Author, by Edmund Lord Bishop of London.

Monday, (Oct. 1,) was publish'd,

Beautifully printed, Price 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For SEPTEMBER, 1744. Containing, (greater Variety and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the Kind or Price)

I. The Speeches of the Gentlemen who assum'd the Characters of the Hon. William Murray, Esq; Norreys Bertie, Esq; the Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; Edmund Waller, Esq; and the Lord Percival, in the Debate on the Question about a Supply for the British Troops to be employ'd in Flanders for the Year 1744.

II. Trial in relation to James Annesley, Esq; and the Duke of Anglesey: Remainder of the Lord Chief Baron's Charge.

III. Letter on the present Danger of our Colonies in North America, and particularly of the Southern Frontier.

IV. Letter, shewing the present Conduct of the King of Prussia to have been often foretold.

V. Queen of Hungary's Reply to Count Dohna's Manifesto.

VI. Letters and Papers between the Adm——l M——d and L——k.

VII. From the Weekly Essays: Dialogue between an Officer of Admiral Anson's and his Friend: Dialogue between a Japonese and an Englishman.

VIII. Poetry: To General Oglethorpe; on Mr. Pope; written extempore in Edinburgh Castle, on a Brick in the Ruins of Holy Abbey, Ireland; on the Death of Mr. Jacob Bobart; Songs, Epigrams, &c.

IX. The Monthly Chronologer: Sessions at the Old Bailey. Combination of the Journeymen Taylors and Staymakers, &c.

X. The Emperor's Commissorial Decree of August 25.

XI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XIII. Foreign Affairs.

XIV. A Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets, with their Prices.

Printed for T. Astley, at the Rose in St. Paul's Church-yard.

This Day is publish'd,

From a Manuscript finish'd by Mr. Jacob about two Months before his Decease (being his last Performance) in a neat Pocket Volume, Price bound 1 s. 6 d.

A Law Grammar; or, Rudiments of the Law: Compiled from the Grounds, Principles, Maxims, Terms, Words of Art, Rules, and Moot-Points of our Law, in a new, easy, and very concise Method.

For the particular Instruction of all young Gentlemen, either at Schools, Colleges, or the Universities, or if privately educated, Attornies Clerks, and other Persons; whereby they will acquire a great deal more useful Law-Learning, than by any of the Books yet publish'd.

By the late G. JACOB, *Gent.*
Author of the New Law Dictionary.

Lex Neminem cogit ad Vana, seu inutilia. 1 Inst.

Printed by Henry Lintot, (Assignee of Edw. Sayer, Esq;) for Aaron Ward, at the King's-Arms in Little-Britain.

N. B. *This Book is also printed in the same Size with the New Law Dictionary in Folio; in order to bind up with the 5th Edition of that Book, published this Day.*

A few Copies of the following scarce Book may be had of D. BROWNE, *at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar, viz.*

STATE TRACTS: Being a Collection of several Treatises relating to the Government, privately printed in the Reign of King Charles II. In two Parts, Folio.

Where also may be had,

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2. A Table to Weaver's Ancient Funeral Monuments; which is frequently wanting in that Book, and without which it is of little Use.

3. A Table to Fuller's Worthies of England; which was not printed with the Book, and is a great Use to it.

4. A Voyage to Cadiz; which was castrated out of Hackluit's Collection of Voyages, by the Order of Queen Elizabeth.

5. The History of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. By Thomas Sprat, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester. The 4th Edition.

6. Speculum Britanniæ: An Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire. By John Norden; with Maps and Arms.

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